

Chicago Region Highway Safety Analysis – 2008 Update

Presented February 5, 2008
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Programming and Operations

Highway Safety Analysis

- Update of 2005 analysis
- Collaboration with IDOT and other partners using newly available data
- Response to federal safety initiatives
- This and future data to support regional and state programming and local safety initiatives

Aspects of Highway Safety

- Traveler Behavior Human Factors
- Roadway and Roadside Characteristics
- Vehicle Characteristics and Performance
- Environment: Weather, Visibility

Approaches to Highway Safety

- Reduce Crash Risk
 - Transportation Perspective: per Million VMT or per Million Entering Vehicles
 - Public Health Perspective: per 100,000 people
- Reduce Crash Severity
 - Focus on Fatal and Incapacitating Injury Crashes
- Reduce Exposure to Risk
 - Promote alternatives to automotive trips
 - Promote local, shorter trips



Regional Impacts

- Primary: Fatalities and Injuries
 - Fatal Crash Every 17 Hours, 50 Minutes
 - Injury Crash Every 9 Minutes, 51 Seconds
- Secondary: Economic Costs of Crashes
 - Property Damage
- Tertiary: Incidents and Delays
 - Crash Every 1 Minute, 46 seconds

Regional Highway Casualties: 2002 - 2006

Injury Severity	2002	2006	% Change
Injury Reported, Not Evident	38,296	29,850	-22.1%
Non-Incapacitating Injuries	36,453	31,997	-12.2%
Incapacitating Injuries	11,061	10,365	-6.29%
Fatalities	675	599	-11.3%
Total Injuries and Fatalities	86,485	72,811	-15.81%



Regional Highway Casualty Rates

Measure	2002	2006	% Change
Fatalities per Hundred Million VMT	1.15	1.01	-12.2%
Fatalities per Hundred Thousand Population	8.12	7.05	-13.2%
Non-Fatal Injuries per Hundred Million VMT	145.58	121.52	-16.6%
Non-Fatal Injuries per Hundred Thousand Population	1,032.39	849.86	-17.7%



Regional Highway Crashes: 2002 - 2006

Most Harmful Event in Crash	2002	2006	% Change
Property Damage Only Crashes	250,542	236,951	-5.4%
Injury Crash	58,853	51,234	-12.9%
Fatal Crash	606	552	-8.9%
Total Crashes	310,001	288,737	-6.9%

Adopted Strategies

- Section 3.3.2.2 of Updated 2030 RTP
 - Information Systems
 - Highway Rail Crossing Safety
 - Intersection Safety (e.g. Signal Conspicuity, Red-Light Cameras, Sight Distances, Design Innovations)
 - Increase Large Truck Safety
 - Reduce Roadway Departure: Forgiving Design on High-Speed Facilities, Maintain Low Operating Speeds in Urban/Suburban Settings
 - Improve Safety of Vulnerable Users
 - Hazard Elimination
 - Special Attention to Children, Seniors, and People with Disabilities

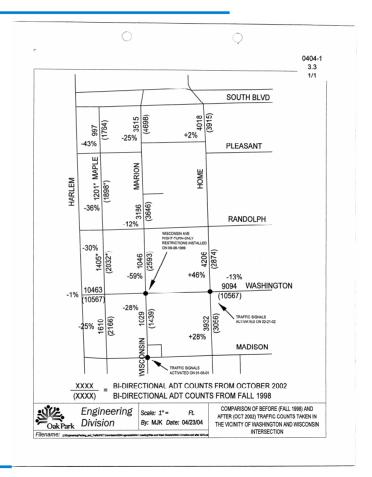
More Adopted Strategies

- Section 5.4 of Updated 2030 RTP: Pedestrian Safety
 - Control Excessive Speeds
 - Sidewalks
 - Landscaped Medians
 - Reduce Exposure by Minimizing Crossing Distances
 - Appropriately Timed Signals
 - Illumination
 - Hazard Elimination
 - Accommodate Bicycles with Bicycle Facilities
 - Accessible Public Rights of Way



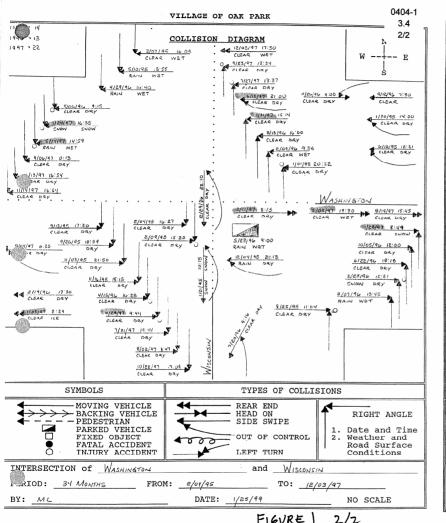
Importance of Community Approach

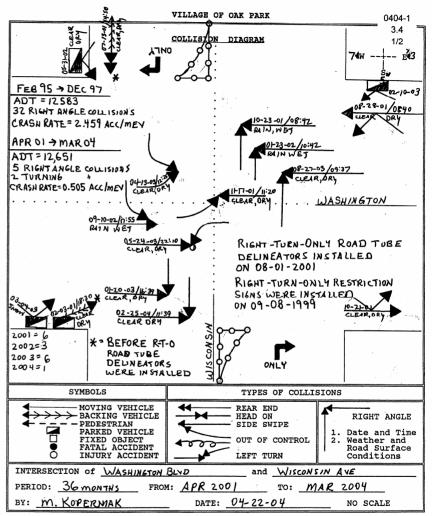
- Communitywide Crash Data
- Local Traffic Patterns
- Community Needs and Concerns





Importance of Community Approach



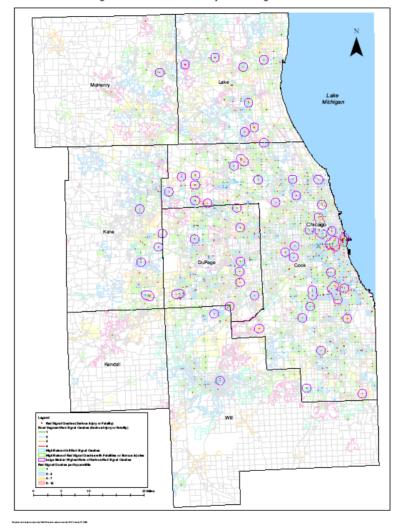


34 Months before Improvement: 49 Crashes 36 Months after Improvement: 16 Crashes

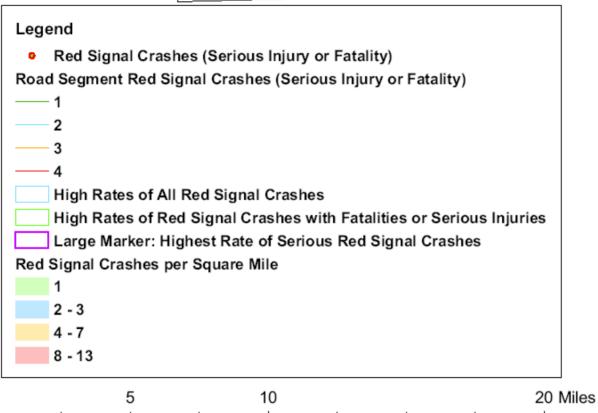
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Our Support:

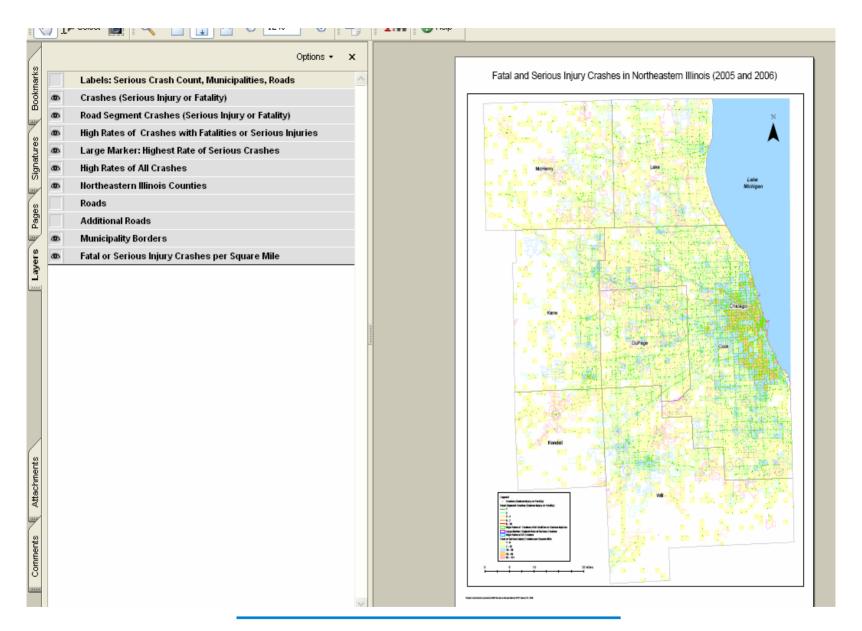
- State and Regional Data Collection
- State and Regional Data Analysis
- Safety Program Funding



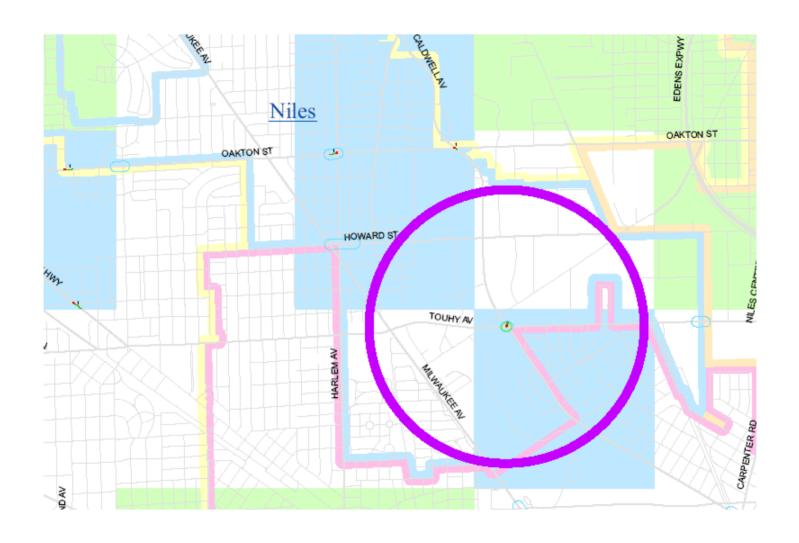




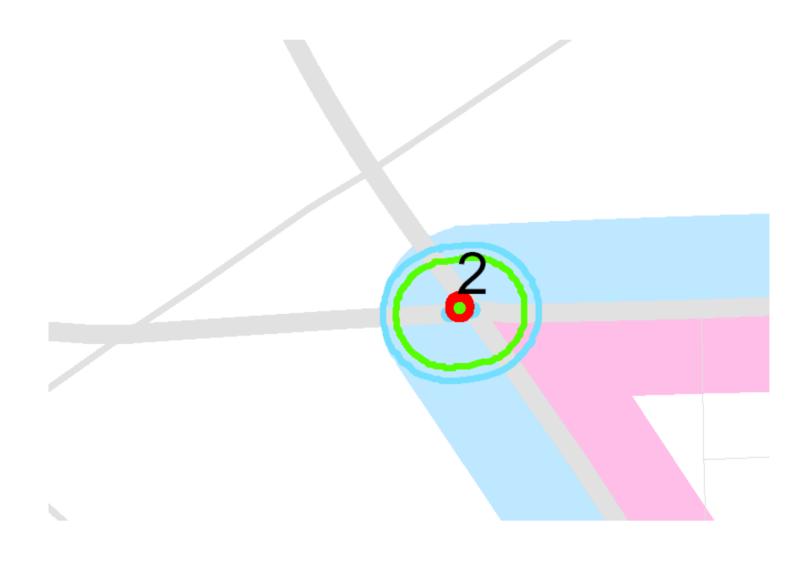




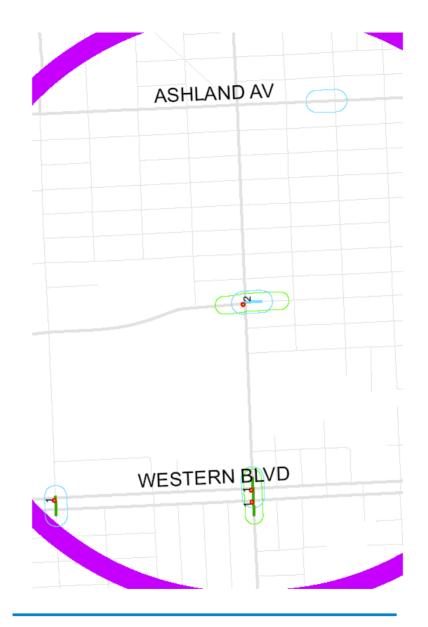




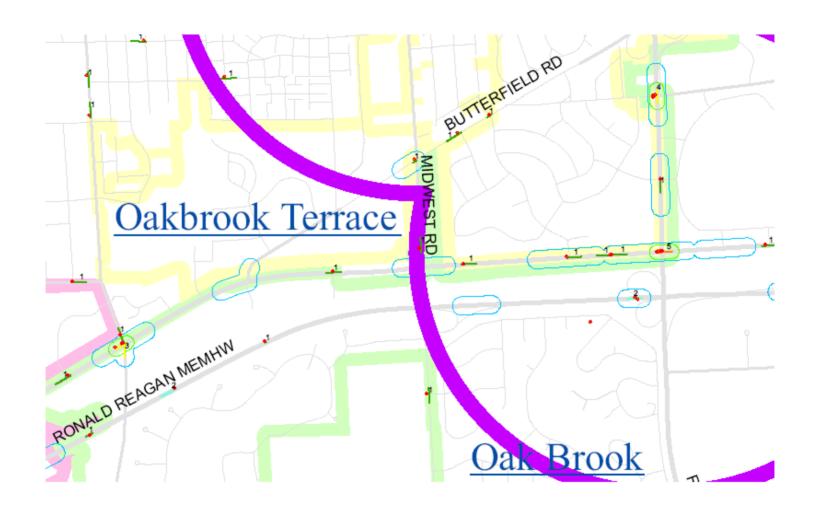














Each crash map tracks a certain type of crash:

- Late-Night
- Speeding
- Trucks and Semi Trailers
- Head-On
- Sideswipe-Same Direction
- Sideswipe-Opposite Direction
- Angle Crashes.
- Red Light Running
- Over-Turned Vehicle
- Motorcycle
- Fixed Object
- Parked Vehicles



Possible Funding Opportunities

 The IDOT Bureau of Safety Engineering is requesting projects for the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP). Funding is specifically available for local roads and streets. In order to qualify for these funds an analysis of the location needs to be preformed that will include a cost-benefit calculation for the project. The projects need to be submitted by March 1, 2008.

CMAP Highway Safety Analysis - 2008

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Thank You

